Mining News.

Mear Columbia, at Knienerbocker, on Sturday last, Iambert & Co. took out twenty ounces in half a day.

Near Columbia, at Knienerbocker, on Sturday last, Iambert & Co. took out twenty ounces in half a day.

Steele & Sinclair, adjoining the above, took out twenty-two ounces and \$16, on Friday last. One share in this claim sold for \$1,000 last week.

Knowles & Co., near the Philadelphia House, found a five pound lamp on Monday.

Mesars. Wim. & Henry Hudson, on Kanaka creek, two miles from Jacksonville, week before last, took out an eunce per day to the man.

Brooks & Montgomery, at the same place, are averaging an ounce and a half per day to the man.

The Kanaka Bar Company, near the mouth of the creex, week before last, took out \$50 clear to the share. There are ten shares in the company.

All the miners above Jacksonville, on Wood's creek, for three or four miles, are averaging from \$4 to \$7 per day; and a large number are doing much better. The claims have paid better within the past year, on this portion of Wood's creek, than ever before since the mines have been discovered within a few miles of Diamond Springs. The locality is in a southwesterly direction from this place, and includes both sides of Dry Canon, extending from the ridge near Logtown to Big Canon. Reports of an almost marvelous character are in circulation. But little work or prospecting has yet yet been done in that region. Three Iriahmen commenced some time ago, worked three weeks without getting the color, then "struck it rich," and took out \$52,000 in a few weeks! They are the only persons who have done more than prospect; but several parties have obtained several dollars to the pan, in different places, and near the surface. Wim. McComper took from his claim on Sugar Loaf Hill, last Monday a piece of quartz wock containing about six ounces of gold. Nathaniel Lepper, who last week from Ktern River.

More News from Ktern River.

More News from Kern River.

We have had a conversation, says the Californian, with a Mr. Houston, from Kern river, who arrived in town on Saturday last, and who gives us the following items, which our readers can take for what they are worth; there is such a wide discrepancy in the reports that wach us, that we neither can nor will youch for anything hereafter pertaining to the subject.

We have stayed with the "River" as long asjec could, and have thus far managed to keep it in the lead, but hereafter the public can cypher the matter out as they may feel disposed. He says that there have not been twenty old miners who have left the mines. Of this class from six te eight hundred are contentedly at work, and realizing from five to fifteen and twenty dollars per cay. A large number are at the forks of the river; parties are scattered up and down the main stream and far up on the forks; several stores are in operation and doing well; recently very few have left; those who have here-tofore crawn out are such as could be well spared, and their room far preferable to their company. Mr. Houston says that any man can make five and six dollars a day certain. This, even, is far more preferable than working in the settlements at thirty and forty dollars a month. Affairs at the diggings are no vo on a much better footing than at first. Lumber is being furnished in abundance by whip-sawyers. Stores and blackamith shops are affording abundant facilities for the supply of the necessaries of life and the requisite implements for labor, and the recent rains and melting snows are fursising ample supplies of water in diggings hitherto too dry to be available. Companies are being formed for the purpose of taking out the water from the river, and by means of canals carrying it into the richer localities. And as soon as the weather will permit new explorations will be made into the mountains, and over upon their eastern alopes.

who as soon as the weather will permit hew exploraticus will be made into the mountains, and over upon
their eastern slopes.

We have received by Bell's express, which arrived in
town on Sunday last, the following letter from a gentleman who has been in the mines for some time past; his
statements are reliable:—

KERN RIVER, March 20, 1855.

Every old miner seems to be doing well, and is satisfied; and the best proof of this is, they always present
well filled purses when they make purchases, and pay
for every thing they buy.

In the rush to tous place there has been a large numher of "dead beads" and losfers mixed up with the
crowds daily arriving, who, as soon as they enter the
mines commence their complaints, and express disactisfaction because the stores have adopted the cash system. These fellows will not work—either from principle
or laziness; it is, therefore, tolerably hard work for them
to live here, and they leave, grumbling, giving a disouraging account of the mines—and for them, very justby, too, for no one can live here unless he works, and is
not wanted here.

The mines are pronounced good by the most expe-

couraging account of the mines—and for them, very justify, too, for no one can live here unless he works, and is not wanted here.

The mines are pronounced good by the most experienced miners. Any man who is able, and does work, can make from four to six dollars per day.

As soon as the snows melt and the weather will permit, mining operations will be carried higher up in the mountains, where it is thought much richer localities exist than those new worked, and ers long you may expect to hear reports surpassing any gone forth through your columns.

I have read nearly all you have published in regard this piace, and in my opinion I have read nothing that was counter to the truth; and I, in common with the large majority of the minera here, can testify to your statements as to the causes of the discontent and consequent departure of many from here. I never have seen as many largy, worthless fellows as have congregated here within the last few weeks. I wo or three hundred of hem have been here since I came, who have never struck a lick of work, or even left their camp one hundred yards, unless it was to lost around grog shops. How is it possible for such fellows to make money? I heard a miner offer a man four dollars a day and board him, to work at mining, which he refused, asking more; at the same time complanning that the work was "too hard."

I learn that some no account loafers have been talking

hard."

I learn that some no-account loafers have been talking of mobbing you for publishing the truth. Their threats are sufficient to establish their true character in the estimation of men of sense, who live by the labor of their own hands.

REDUCTION OF FARE ON THE NICARAGUA STEAMERS.—Our whole community will be rejoiced to learn that the combination to insure high prices, which has existed during bination to insure high prices, which has existed during the past year, between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Nicaragua Company, has been broken—and that the Nicaragua Company, in sompliance with the pullar wish, has reduced the tare from the Atlantic States to this city, and back again. To Mr. Garrison is due the credit of this important change. He went to the East with the avowed intention of having the onerous rates berestofore exacted reduced; and by his influence with the company in New York, he has succeeded. Thus is one of the greatest obstacles to our further progress removed. With cheap fare to this country, the tide of population must flow hitberward, and help to develope the almost untouched resources of our infant State. The Nicaragua Company has now some of the fluest boats on the ocean—the Uncle Eam, which leaves on Monday next, being one of the best. The transit route is in good order. I countiess the company will find, whilst yielding to the popular wishes and the welfare of the State, they own interests will not suffer by the reduction made.—

\*\*Eam Francisco Herald, April 4.\*

Assurement of the State of the April the cre-

## Marriages and Deaths.

Marriages and Deaths.

In San Francisco, by the Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. John C. Jack, late of New Orleans, to Mrs. Matilda Bariy, of San Francisco.

At Placerville, El Dorado county, by the Right Rev. Bishow Law, of the Catholic Church, Daniel Getwicks, Req., editor of the Mountain Democrat, to Muss Bridget, only daughter of Patrick Delaney, Esq., of Donegan, Tipperary, Ireland.

At Daylor's Ranch, April 1, by W. R. Grimshaw, J. P., Jehn Sprague and Miss Mary Owen, both of Ione Valley, Cal.

P., Jehn Sprague and Miss Mary Owen, both of Ione Valley, Cal.

At Nevada, March 27, by C. A. Laman, A. Johns to Miss Aseline Taylor, of Penn Valley.

On Wednesday evening, April 4, by Rey. H. Wiley, Mr. Luther Knights to Miss Catherine D. Oliver, all of San Francisco. By Rev. Dr. Wirde, William H. Hale to Hannah A.

Powler.
In Marysville, Howell Davis to Mrs. A. C. Armstrong, all of Marysville.

all of Marysvil'e.

DIND.

In San Francisco, March 31, Mrs. Isabella, wife of Wm. Spence, a native of Dunfermine, Scotland.

In San Francisco, on Saturday, Robert Branks, of Kelvin Grove Farm, Santa Clara, aged 40 years.

In San Francisco, at the Gardner House, corner of Vallejo and Battery streets, Thos. W. White, aged 36 years, a native of Clonakelty, county Cork, Ireland.

In Sacramento, Ella, infant daughter of Prescott and Eliza A. Robinsen.

At Long Bar, Yuba river, of disease of the brain, Emma, daughter of S. G. and Ann M. Sands, aged 1 year 11 menths and 6 days.

At Eureka City, Daniel Ryan, formesly of Wisconsin, aged about 38 years.

In San Francisco, Ellen Wallace, aged 10 years and 3 months.

There has been but little business done to-day, either by jebbers or importers—the usual business of steamer day, viz., settling accounts, claiming procedence over all other considerations. wiher considerations.

Frown.—30 bbls. Gallego and Haxall jobbed at \$14 50;
600 qr. sacks domestic, in lots, at \$8 a \$9 50; 400 do. do.,
at auction, at \$7 75 a \$8.
BARLEY.—600 sacks California jobbed at 136c. a 156e.
300 de, Calif are reported sold on private terms.

vate terms.

HANN—65 bbls. Ames' sold from second hands at 22c.

NKEV.—120 kegs New York sold on private terms.

CANDLES.—60 boxes s-lamantines sold at auction at 27c.; 40 do. French sperm at 44c.

MATTING.—300 rolls China matting sold on private

We have received files of the Deseret News to the 1st of March.

The Indians —On the fifth of February, Doctor Garland Hunt, of Kentucky, Agent of Indian Affairs for Utah Territory, arrived in the Valley. Dector Hunt reports that he lett Independence January 1st. The mail and passengers were escotted by a military guard as far as Fort Laramie, and there dispensed with, as the Indians were friendly, and desirous of establishing friendly relations. Government wil continue to furnish each mail with an escott, so long as the Indians appear hostile.

GAVE IT UP.—MoGraw and Reeside have given up their contract for carrying the mail to independence, and that mail service is discontinued on the route.

DRAIN OF WAIRER.—It is reported to the News that Waiker, the Indian chief of the Utahs, had been poisoned. He died January 29th. He requested his brather to kill, at his burial, one Pi-ede woman, to strangle two Pi-ede gils, burv alive one Pi-ede boy, and to kill sixty horses and six sh-ep, as a sacrifise that he might pass in peace to the happy hunting grounds of the Indian.

MURDER OF GUNNISON.—Seven Pauvan Indians who were engaged in the murder of Capt Gunnison and party, some eighteen months since, on the river Slevare about 50 miles from Sait Lake, were captured about the 7th instant, by Col. Steptoe's command, under charge o Major Reynolds and Lieut. Allston. The prisoners were delivered up by Conoshe, the chief, without any trouble. They have taken the prisoners to Sait Lake city, where they were to he tried before the Hon. J. F. Kinney, Chief Justice of Utah Territory, on the 17th inst. Conoche, the chief, willingly consented to go with the officers as a witness.

witners.

MARRIED.

At the residence of J. B. Keller, by Bishop Perkins, Mr. Joseph Morris and Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, both of calt Lais city.

Jan. 26th, by Elder John Young, Franklin M. Perkins to Maria Tuttle.

On the 4th March, by Rishop Weolley, Mr. Chas, Walker and Miss Jemma Howen.

Feb. 3d, by Elder Richards, Mr. Thomas Squires and Miss Elizabeth Smith.

Jan. 28th, by Bishop Perkins, Mr. Jas. L. Bess and Miss Jenana P. Fullmer.

In Fillmore, Feb. 5th, by Elder Hoyt, Mr. Asa O. Boyce and Miss America Ann Neal.

### Interesting from South America. OUR VALPARAISO CORRESPONDENCE.

VALPARAISO, March 15, 1855.

A Steam Line Between Panama and Valparaiso Advo cated—Failures of the British Line—Detention of American Mails and Merchandise—Advantages of a Trade with Chili-Yankee Navigation of the Bio Bio River-Stages from Valparaiso to Santiago-Annexation—The Allied Pacific Squadron—PetroBaulowski and Sebastopol—Feeling for the Czar—The Immaculate Conception Furor-The United States Ships of War.

Can you not persuade, through your world-wide circu-lated Herald, the establishment of a line of steamers along the Pacific coast, from Panama to Valparaiso? The ast two steamers of the British royal mail line have failed to connect with the steamer from New York to Aspinwall, notwithstanding that the railroad finished across the Isthmus makes the time of travel from New York to Panama only nine days. The British steamers wait at Panama until the morning of the arrival of the American mail at Aspinwall, steam off two or three hours before its arrival at Panama, and confessedly with the intention of obliging the United States government to appropriate some fabulous amount of their surplus ds to the carriage of our mail bags. Our correspendence waits on the Isthmus fifteen days, between steamers, so that all American merchants—and their name is legion—and others along the coast, receive their letters a fortnight later than they would were the policy of our Anglo brethren a little more liberal. The British line is one of slow coaches, and occupies

wenty two days in the voyage from Panama to this port. Any line of vessels, even our North river tugs, could do it in sixteen days, stopping at all the principal intermediate ports. This, with nine days to New York, would be but twenty-five, and with nine more to Liverpool, or ten to Paris, correspondents would receive their letters, &c., in thirty five, instead of fifty days, or not at all, the former term always occurring, and the latter sufficiently frequent to make a connection at Panama, and the regular receipt of the mails, the exception, and not the rule. As to whether such a scheme would be profitable or not, I will give but a single item in proof of my opinion that it would be. The price of provisions all along the route is less than with you. Coal is not high. The present price of passage from Panama to this port is two nundred and seventy-four dollars, and with extras, never less than three hundred, and the accommodations cannot, in any respect, compare with any of our ocean steamers. Now that the railroad is completed, there steamers. Now that the railroad is completed, there will be much greater travel by the Panama reure than heretofore, and stock would be taken to say extent, and most gladly throughout Chili, and particularly here, where all are disgusted with the entire proceedings of the present undertakers. Throw out a hint, dear Herald, in your omnipotent columns, and if the taken, anxious and glad thousands will thank you with cheerful gratitude.

The enterprise of Charles Minturn, of your city, late of California, for the navigation of the Bio-Bio river, in this State, is progressing successfully. Another American enterprise worthy of mention, is the establishment of a line of four horse stages from Valparaiso to Santiago, the capital, and another from Talcahnano to Conception. Being in Santiago last week, I saw one of them come in. The four horses few along the street, and as

on enterprise worthy of mention, is the establishment of a line of four horse stages from Valparaiso to Santiago, the capital, and another from Talcahnano to Conception. Being in Santiago last week, I saw one of them come in. The four horses flew along the atreet, and as it drew up in front of the hotel, a crowd collected to talk of Yankee enterprise, and some of annexation.

Your capital articles, by the way, on the subject of the Galipagos Islands seem to have given the Chileans hope that their time is not yet so close at hand as Philo White's annexatory purposes led them to believe; and, to crown their satisfaction, old Kamehamsha the Third succumbed to rum, and it was blazoned out to the world that "Croconhotonthologes, the King, was dead," and the Sandwich isles were beyond the eager grasp of the barbarian North American. They have made up their minds that, if he chooses to do it, the American eagle has an omnipotent gizzard with which he can digest a sything, even South American republies, and after rolling them over two or three times in his capacious maw, turn them out good and respectable law-abiding attizens—and they even so further, and are assured, upon authority, that if the aforesaid gizzard should be overworked and give out, Congress will vote him another. Great bird that, by Jove: The Chile journals continue their daily lampoobings against our devoted country. No one dreams of replying to them. They prognosticate everything that is terrible, and the reasons assigned for our downfall are too much like Gratiano's, in the Merchant O' venice, too eccupy, in reply, the times or patienze of any American. The Diaria, in one of its daily casings off, predicts an early revolution because there are 60,000 panpers in New York without employment.

Several French and British vessels of war have arrived lately, on their way to Honolulu, there to rendezvous prior to making another abortive attack upon Petropaulowski, which they all seem to consider the Sebastopol of the Pacific H. B. M.'s steamer Brisk left ye

NEW YORK PAUPERS FURNISHED WITH FREE PASSAGE TO ALBANY.—It is but a few weeks since there was a great excitement raised in New York because the Sardinian government had sent a ship load of paupers to New York—passage free—where they became chargable to the Commissioners of Emigration and the New York local authorities. It was claimed that it was wrong, decidedly wrong, a breach of international right, an usurpation of comity, and we cannot remember what else. Suffice it to say, inst remonstrances were made to Hayor Wood, and he, in his turn, remonstrated with the accredited representative of the Sardinian government at Washington, which brought about the desired result—apromise, on the part of the government, "not to do so any more." We observe, however, that lately, there has been quite an influx of paupers from New York into our city, who all avow that they were sent here, their passage being paid by the Overseer of the Poor of New York. If it were wrong for the Sardinian authorities to send their paupers to New York, it is equally wrong for the New York authorities to send their mendicants here, when they become chargeable upon the county—upon our tax payers. Our Alms House is and has been filled to repletion, with paupers sent here from Montreal, New York, and other large cities, equally as able to support their poor as we are.—Albany Argus, April 24. NEW YORK PAUPERS FURNISHED WITH FREE

port their poor as we are. Albany Argus, April 24.

Love, Disappointment, and Suicide.—A gentleman named Willoughby, overseer for Dr. Wm. Goodwin, of Louiss, was engaged to be married to a young lady, and had procured a license for the consumation of the same, when her friends raised objections to the match, and the wedding was postponed. On Sunday last Mr. Willoughby paid the lady a visit, when he was formally discarded. Such treatment made life a butthen to him, and when he saw Dr. Goodwin, he asked how much laudanum it would take to kill a man. Dr. G. answered him and thought no more of it. On Tuesday morning, before daylight, Dr. Goodwin heard the explosion of a pistol in Willoughby's room, and hastening to ascertain the cause, found that Willoughby had shot himself, and was quite dead. In his room were discovered two letters, one to Dr. G., and the other to his sister, in which the poor fellow stated that he had tried laudanum, which proved unavailing, and now he had resorted to the pistol as a certain remedy fer all his ilis.—Richmond Dispatch, April 30,

# A New Presidential Candidate. RHODE ISLAND TO THE RESULE—CAPTAIN PERO TUB

BOOKS.

[From the Providence Journal]

THE PREDENCY—THE CANAL CANDIDATE.

SPERAD EAGLEVILLE April 13, 1855.

TO CAPT. PERO TUBBOCKS, Commander of Canal Boat

To Carr. Prino Tunnouxs, Commander of Canal Boat Uncle John.—

Draw Sim.—It gives us pleasure, as a committee of a large and enthusiastic number of our fellow citizans, to address you on a subject which is mear to every American heart. It must be evident to you, sir, as you cast your eyes around the horizon of our bommon country, and survey the past and the future, up and down and east and west, that a crisis is even now high in the heavens and ready to sweep down upon our destinies with broad and exulting wing. We refer to the great question of the Presidency. This question has, without doubt, often occurred to your patriotic mind, and we are ready to believe that in the scient witches of the night, as you peace the lonely deck of the Uncle John, you have often indulged the fond hope that when, in the progress of events, the people of this country should again look for a strong head and a stout arm to preside in their councils and bear aloft the "Star Spangled Banner," some man might be selected whose democratic impulses and indomitable energies would speed the cause of human republicanism

republicanism

From Greenland's ley mountains

to the dark blue shores of benighten Africa, and the dark green archipelagos of the celebrated fonga Islanda. Need we say, sir, that the cituans of Spread Eagleville look to you as a man able and worthy to raise from the dust the ark of our political safety, to erect again the prostrate standards of an entile tened public option, to rear the down-trodden liberty, poles of an enthusiastic nation, and to illustrate those great principles which have always been inculcated in our District Academy. Need we say that we ask the primitings of elswating you, sir, to the office which Washington once held, and to that mahogany chair which is first in the hearts of so many of his countrymen.

We trust not, and we venture to add that if agreeable to your feelings we should like to have a resorded expression of your sentiments on such matters as may suggest themselves to your mind in connection with the subject of our latter. We sak this in no improper spirit, but as members of this flourishing community and sons of those who died at Bunter Hill. We believe that you are right. We believe, in the expressive language of those who buy and sell that noble animal—the horse—that you are "all over sound." We solicit a reply merely for the sake of form, and to gratify the editor of the Frombone of Froedom, whe has already placed your name at the head of his columns in large type, and who is desirous to publish your letter as a political clincher.

Will you take an early opportunity to favor us with your answer? Awaiting which, we are, with sentiments of the highest esteem and deepest connieration, your most obedient servants,

FORKED RADER BEND.

ERIE CANAL, April 14, 1855.

of the highest esteem and deepest consiseration, your most obedient servants, PRESERVED COON,
TOBIAS WATTLES,
MONONG AHELA SWETT.
FOREM RADISE BEND, }
ERIC CANAL. April 14, 1855. }
GENTS AND SIRS—Your gratifying and inspiring letter was handed to me this moraning just as I was casting of my fasts at Spread Eagleville. I hardly need any that I was about as much astonished as if a thunder-clap had struck me, and I felt enturely upper, sared to answer it at once in a manner betiting the great and glorious hims. As I're concluded to haul up here for the night, I're taken my pen and ink out of the locker, and have also taken my seat on my chest—my blue sea-cheat I mean—to reply to your inquiries, and to give you a few of the sentiments that weigh so heavily upon my stomach I must confess that I am not much of a scholar myself, but my cook is pretty good at reading, and I have the benedit of his advice and assistance. I'm one of the people, and my heart is where it ought to se, under this locagh old oil-sain, and there when duty calls you'll always find it. I have nothing to keep back, and I am ready to show hands with any man in the country. 'You know me all, and it is hardly necessary for me to observe that I war raised in these parts, and that I gree up among the virtues and vegetables of your lateers. In my early years, ere sin could blight, I was placed on the dece of a canal boat, and ever since I have followed the rocation to which I was called by an indujent parent, and have lived for the most part on this sheet of water, making my home, as it were, 'un the trough of the sea.' This life has most assuredly extended my sphere of observations and sharpeaned my wits. There is a good deal to see betwizt here and Alcenny, and a good deal to learn in reighting pork and on one, together with members of Congress and some missionaries. My frequent dealings too, with the New York mechants, however much they may have been calculated to strain my morals, have tended to give me broader and higher vowes of human nature. Yes

never surrender. I've always voted for Jackson, and expect to do so just as long as he is a candidate. As to newspapers, I never read them. I want no theories and speculations, and as long as I know what I'm about, I ask nobody to tell me. I never had but three months schooling in my life, and I'm glad of it. I'm a self made man, and practice is my motto. Talk about statesmea and lawyers, the country wants self-made practical men. Give me Daboll's arithmetic and a fair start, and I'll sgree to cypher the constitution out of the way of angs and sand bars, and to keep the old craft sing and taut—blow high or blow low. To sum up all, I'm for the star-spargled banner, now and frever, one and inseparable; and when at last, in the language of a fallen partiot, "I'm a gone-ner," I trust that our proud bird, as it brushes over river and mountain on its errands of mercy, without regard to railroad or turnpike, will be enabled the point with extended wind to my humble resting place, and to say in unaffected accents, "Here lies a true American."

I am not quite settled in my views in relation to the

true American."

I sm not quite settled in my views in relation to the bank and the tariff. Sometimes I think a bank is well enough, and then again I think it is not. As to the tariff, I have never noticed itseffect on the "Uncle John," but I am willing to be guided by the precepts of our Paritan terbes.

int i am willing to be glinded by the packets.

I have no hesitation in saying that on the subject of temperance I am all right. I am oppose to New England rum, and I speak it boldly. I have battled this monster of iniquity for more than thirty years, and have confined myself on principle to plain and unadulterated whiskey.

There's a barrel of whiskey at Tammany Hall,

terated whiskey.

There's a barrel of whiskey at Tammany Hall, and it has always been my custom to have a free spigot in my cellar for the various mechanical and artistical purposes of household economy. Fure Monongahela I believe to be the simple beverage of nature. Vegetable in its origin—the nutricious life blood of rge, as cider is the essential juice of apples—it corrects the frigidities of cold water, kills the elemental tadpole which often lurks in the crystal spring, and extirpates those assiduities of the system which will sometimes creep into "the best regulated families."

It only remains for me to speak of my religious views. I suppose it makes but little difference about these—for although religion is a very good thing to have in a family—there seems to be but little call for it down in Washington. I may as well state, however, that I am not at all bigoted—and i do not confine myself to any particular sect. When I am at home Sundays, I occasionally go mornings to Parson Gallup's meeting, and I did subscribe my "widow's mite" towards the new bass-viol—but my views are not bounded by the Saybrook platform, nor the Buffalo platform, nor any other platform. I am neither a Mormon, nor as Shaker, nor a Jew, nor a Gentile. I have never been accustomed to worship ideal like the Hindoos and Brabmapootras—nor am I opposed to pork and beans like the ignorant Mahometans. Stil I have nothing to say against ministers. I always keep a Testament on board for the use of passengers, and if I've told Tom, my cabin boy, once I've told him a dozen times, never to swear before the ladies. As I said before, I am in favor of religion as a general thing—and on this point i presume we shall have no difficulty. I am disposed to be easy, and I trust that you will not be hard.

I have thus, gents, in a succinct and plain manner.

fore, I am in favor of religion as a general thing—and on this point I presume we shall have no difficulty. I am disposed to be easy, and I trust that you will not be hard.

I have thus, gents, in a succinct and plain manner, alluded to such matters as were suggested by your flattering letter. I have no more to add at this time. I would like to hear from you in relation to the salary, the prices of provisions, and the general cost of living in Washington, and whether you think it would be cheaper to keep house or board out. I am rather in favor of bearding—if washing is only reasonable.

If you conclude to elect me, you'll always know where to find me—hit or miss—neck or no neck. I believe I have all the qualifications for carrying out the constitution in a comprehensive and workmanlike manner. I am sixty-two years old—health good, system sound—decided complexion, double teeth all round—spry and active as a cat—stand six foot three in boots, and weighed last week two hundred and torty three pounds. My morals are good, although I have been in tae habit of using tobacco, rather more than less, since the earliest dawn of youth. I think Fill suit, but of course it is not for me to say. Gents, I am in your hands. All lask is, as the great Julius Censar said, "fair play, and no gouging." Your respectful and humble servant to command,

Kansas Territorsy.—During the absence of Goy.

KANSAS TERRITORY.— During the absence of Gov. Reeder, the executive head of the affairs of the Territory is Mr. Woodson, the Secretary, Governor Reeder, before his departure, issued a proclamation for an election to be held on the 22d of May, to fill vacancies that occur in six or eight districts. He also issued him proclamation to convene the Legislature on the first Monday in July. THE TONAWANDA SWAMP.—A paragraph has been published which stated that the people of Genesee and Orieans were to be taxed \$100,000 for dranning the Tonawanda Swamp. The law, however, makes no such provision. It limits the outlay to \$45,000, and provides that the expense shall be levied upon the owners of lands to be benefited.

THE RECENT MILITARY REVIEW AT HAVANA.
We have files of the Cuban journals up to 24th April.

The Diario de la Marina describes, in its asual hifalutin style, a grand revisw held on the 22d April, at which Commodore McCauley occupied the Captain General's carriage. It says there could not have been less than 12,000 men—including 1,000 cavalry—present, with abundant and excellent artillery; and it reiterates the boast, which we noticed some days ago, in these words: In the New World Spain occupies the rank of the first military power, and that, too, without including among its resources any uncommon element. \* \* And if the number of defenders of the Spanish flag which yesterday saw defile in serried columns, was calculated to create pride in all good men, no less worthy of note was their quality. In the first line, and beyond all comparison, were the veteran soldiers, the nucleus of our strength, and the principal support of the holy national cause. This army, valiant, desciplined, and inured to fatigue as every Spanish army is, is animated by the most lively national pride—an indeltible sentiment of our race. It would be an offence to establish any sort of comparison between such troops and the bands of adventurers who dare to trouble us, and whose incolence the army desires to castigate! \* \* The attitude of the country, so much the more imposing and more dignified, as its serene resolution has not evaporated in empty declamations, speaks in clear tones that the holy name of Spain inscribed on our banners is also engraved in the depth of our hearts.

### COPY OF A FILIBUSTER BOND. A correspondent of the Washington Intelligencer writes

A correspondent of the Washington Intelligencer writer as follows:—
I made the copy from a fillbustering bond, borrowed for that purpose by a friend, and which I am told can be purchased in any quantity. This, which is for \$3,000, was said to have been purchased for \$1,000. The original is printed in blank and filled up with writing. If will, no doubt, account for some, if not many of the fillbustering paragraphs which we find in the papers:—

No. 142. EMPRESTITO PATRIOTICO. \$3,000. No. 143. Figure of a Lone Star. S3,000. 

Ingara diportedor tree mil pesos, con que ha contribu
ido para la causa de la independencia, quanando el seis o

por ciento anual desde esta fecha.

The REVUELIC OV CUBA promises to pay the bearer o

three thousand dollars, contributed to the cause of inde
o Pendenne, with six per cent anual interest from date.

New Orleans, March 3d, 1855.

D. D. GORCOURLA Tes. GASPER BETANCOURT, Pres. o

F. ELLAS HERNANDEZ, V. Sec.

PONVIREO VALIENTE, Sec.

[Figure of an Eagle.]

Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New Orleans.

Theatres and Exhibitions. ITALIAN GERRA.—The second time in America of the last and and best of Verdi's operas, "ill Trovatore," will be presented to morrow evening, with the same admirable cast. This opera will have a very successful run. By request of many families, Rosini's grand opera of "William Tell" will be given on Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

of "William Tell" will be given on Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

Broadway Theatre.—Shakspere's tragedy of "Mac. beth," which has been put on the stage in great splendor, is announced for this evening. There will be no afterpiece in consequence of the great length of this piece. Messrs. Forrest, Conway, Hanchett, and Mal. Ponisi, in the principal characters. Miss Fanny Vining, the tragic actress, will shortly appear.

Boward Theatre.—Report speaks highly of the new moral drams, called the "Geven Temptations," which has been produced at this establishment in fine style. The scenery, dresses and decorations are of a superior order, and the cast of characters very good. It will be played to night, as also the "Jackets of Hine," and the "Midnight Watch.

Burron's Theatre.—Shakspere's "Comedy of Errors" will be given to night for the last time, and it is also an nounced that it will be the last appearance of Mr. Harry Hall. The 'principal characters by Burton, Jordan, Fisher, Hall, Mrs Cooke and Mrs. Buckland. The comedy of "Legerdemain," with a fine cast, will also be played.

Wall Active Theatre.—The new comedy of "Forements"

Fisher, Hall, Mrs Coone and Mrs. Buckland. The comody of "Legerdemain," with a fine cast, will also be played.

Wallack's Theates—The new comedy of "Elopements in High Life" which is very much admired, is anounced again for this evening. The cast of characters embraces the names of Wallack's excellent company of comedisms. The senery is new and beautiful. The comedy of the "Bold Dragoons" coacludes all.

Ankhican Museum.—"Hot Corn" and a "Kiss in the Dark" are the pieces amounced for this afternoon, and in the evening the romantic drama of the "Lady of the Lake" and the farce of "Deeds of Dreadful Note." Mesers Clarke, Taylor and Miss Mestayer will sustain leading characters.

Wooss Minsters.—This company, under the "able management of Mr. Wood, continues in a successful career. A fine programme for this evening.

Buckley's Sernadores—The performance of Donizetti's opera of the "Elizar of Love" which is greatly admired, is announced for this evening. The company sing with white faces.

PIERLAN'S MINSTERIS.—The benefit of J. W. Banks takes place to night. The entertainment is of a varied description, such as can hardly "sail to please his friends and patrons.

Methorolitan Theatre.—Mine. Augusta's grand complimentary benefit comes off on the evening of the 10th. The tiekets are going fast, and we hope there will not be a seat vacant on the night of the performances, as Mone. Augusta stands high in the estimation of the New York public as a chaste and beautiful danceure.

Dodworth's Academy.—Signor Bernadi and Charles Wels, will give a concert on the 8th of this month. The musical arrangements are such as cannot fail to please their patrons.

The Australian drama flourishes. The Melbourne Argus, of Jan. 31, says that the new Thestre Royal will be completed in four months. Eminent performers and a corps de ballet from London will be imported. They are luxuristing in the equestrian drama at the Amphitheatre. Mr. Barlow and Md'lle Berg are the principal artists.

Mentorious acceptance and search and mine performers Ampiniscents
cipal artists.
Miss ELIZA LOGAN commences an engagement at the
Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, on Monday next.

ROMANTIC BUT FERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN WISCONSIN.

—At Beloit, on the night of the 23d ult., the wife of a citizen of that place awoke and saw a man with a dark lastern in the bedroom, and awakened her husband with ber screams. As he sprang from the bed the intruder fired at him with a pistol, the ball just missing his head and burying itself in the pillow. Spatching a double barrel gun from the wall, he discharged both barrels at the intruder. The contents of one barrel entered the man's head and the other his body, killing his lastantly. Leaving the body where it fell, the gentleman and his wife proceeded to the nearest neighbor, bodd his what had happened, and induced him to return with them to his bouse. Imagine the feelings of the neighbor, binnelf a man universally esteemed and respected, to recognise in the mangled body of the robber his own son!

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. MONEY MARKET. WEDNESDAY, May 2-6 P.M. The changes in the stock market to day are hardly

worth noticing, and there appears to be a daily decrease in transactions. Some of the leading railroad stocks fell off to-day about one-eighth per cent. The broker complain very much of the dulness of business, and cannot satisfactorily account for the limited operations during the existence of such a plethora in the money market. The contraction on the part of the banks is attri-buted partially to the scarcity of the right kind of paper. Purchasers of stocks are waiting for later news from Eu rope and California. They are always waiting for some thing, and appear to have a mania for coming in at the highest point of the market, instead of taking hold and going up with prices. It is out of such speculators that the brokers make their harvests. Holders of stocks are not disposed to put their supplies upon the marke They can afford, and have the disposition to hold, feel-ing confident that the chance for coming in at lower prices is too poor to take the risk. It is within about sixty days of dividend day for some of them, and as the rate is likely to be considerably larger than usual, as investments they will pay well. The future is so full of encouragement that it would be advisable to hold on, at even moderate sa-crifices. There was no marked movement to day in any stock. A few small lots of each class were sold at prices current at the close yesterday. The Stonington Railroad Company has passed its May dividend. Its net earnings will be appropriated to repairs of the road. It is possible two or three dividends may be passed to enable th

company to relay the entire track.

After the adjournment of the Board, the followin sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction:—

Thursday, at 12% o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange The steamship Pacific, from this port for Liverpool to day, carried out \$1,313,787 39 in specie.

The committee appointed by the stockholders of the Harlem Railroad Company to nominate a ticket for the election of the 15th inst., have done so, and reported a list, which will be found in another column. The ticket is composed of seven new and six old directors. There is no doubt but that it will meet with general approba The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's office to-

The Gold Hill Mining Company of North Carolina have nade an assessment of seventy-three cents per share. emi-annual dividend of ten per cent.

The banking house of C. H. Parker, of St. Paul, Minnesota, suspended on the 21st of April.

The annexed statement exhibits the value of merchandise and specie imported into this district during

the menth of April in each of the past three years:-

Total......\$15,498,711 \$16,883,888 \$9,107,465 There has been a decrease in the aggregate value of imports in April, 1855, compared with the same month in 1864, of \$7,476,423. The bulk of this was in dutiable goods. This shows the extent of the contraction going on in this branch of our foreign trade, and also shows

that the exportation of specie cannot go on much longer at the rate recently realized.

Exports from New York for Monta of April.

Domestic merchandise. \$4,339,944
Foreign do, free. 100,092
Foreign do, dutiable 252,884
Specie and bullion. 3,313,447 

The new Bank Superintendent of the State, Mr. Schoonmaker, has acknowledged the receipt of the following items from Mr. St. John, the late incumbent :-

646,687 83 211,000 00 172,000 00 175,579 12 

April 16, 1855—grand total ...... \$25,537,910 87 The coinage and deposits of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, during the menth of April, 1854, were as

Deposits-Gold, \$294,300; Silver, \$220,200-total, \$514, 
 Coinage.
 Pieces.

 Gold.
 290,785

 Silver.
 560,000

 Copper.
 56,500
 \$463,607 00 165,000 00 282 50 \$623,889 50 Total.....847,285

Some time since the Secretary of the Treasury ordered

the monthly reports of the mint to be made to his de-partment before publication, and we suppose about three weeks hence we shall have the official detailed statement from Washington. Until then the above abstract must answer all purposes.

The amounts at the several depositories, of the United States, subject to the draft of the Treasurer on the 28d

States, subject to the draft of the Treasurer on the 28d of April, were as follows:—

Finances of the United States—Surplus Revenue.

Treasurer of the U.S., Washington, D. C. \$188,764 09
Assistant Treasurer, Boston. 4,035,608 124
Assistant Treasurer, New York. 1,808,201 24
Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia. 229,760 99
Assistant Treasurer, Charleston, S. C. 54,140 56
Assistant Treasurer, Charleston, S. C. 54,140 56
Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo. 3,514,792 58
Depository at Buffale, N. Y. 22,836 41
Depository at Buffale, N. Y. 22,836 41
Depository at Rehmend, Va. 51,947 65
Depository at Rehmend, Va. 51,947 66
Depository at Rehmend, Va. 15,947 66
Depository at Savannah, Geo 15,712 72
Depository at Mobile, Ala. 50,048 35
Depository at Nashville, Tenn. 43,338 99
Depository at Nashville, Tenn. 7,842 81 Depository at Gneinnati, Ohio
Depository at Pittsburg, Pa
Depository at Cincinnati (late)
Depository at Dubuque, Iowa 7,842 81 10,929 0 Depository at Dubuque, lowa.
Depository at Little Rock, Ark.
Depository at Detroit, Mich.
Depository at Tallahasse, Fla.
Assay office, New York.
Branch mixt, San Francisco.
Mixt of Philadelphia, Penn.
Branch mint, Charlette, N. C.
Branch mint, Dahlouga, Ga.
Branch mint, New Orleans, La. 104,474 37 78,578 31 73,878 61 768,783 66 2,128,354 16 25,850 00 2,172,763 07

\$20,566,150 39 533,962 27 \$20,082,188 12 Add difference in transfers..... 231,199 44 Net amount subject to draft ..... \$20,263,387 55 The transfers ordered were:-

300,000 00 1,882,500 00 350,000 00 70,000 00

To Treasury of the United States, Wash-To rancisco, Cal.

To the United States, Washington, D. C.

To Assistant Treasurer, New York.

To Assistant Treasurer, Set. Louis, Mo...

To Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo...

To depository at Norlolk, Va...

To depository at Mobile, Ala.

To branch mint of the United States at San

Francisco, Cal.

200,000 00 \$3,832,500 00 From Assistant Treasurer at Boston, Mass. From Assistant Treasurer at New York... From Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, Mo. From depository at Detroit, Mich..... From mint of the United States, at Phila-dalphia. Penn 400,000 00 New Orleans, La.... 50,000 00 Total ...... \$3,601,300 56

The market price of coal has become considerably reduced. Anthracite is now retailed at \$6.50 per ton.
That there will be a further reduction in prices as the
season advances, there is very little doubt. All the works for transporting this material to market are operated to the utmost extent of their facilities, and he number of men at work in the mining districts never was greater. Labor is abundant. There is more offer iog than can find employment, and there is, therefore, no danger of strikes. It will be many years before we shall again have any interruption in our coal trade from that cause. The cheaper coal is, the greater the consumption. It therefore benefits the consumer, the carrier, the dealer, the miner, and we are under the impression that it even benefits the owner of coal lands. It is well known that the price of coal was only saved from a heavy decline the past year by a pretty general from a heavy decline the past year by a pretty general suspension of mining operations for a period of four to six weeks, commencing in October; and notwithstanding this suspension, which was not voluntary, but forced, as the market would not take the coal, prices declined, and coal was a drug in New York the latter part of last season. Moreover, nothing but the length and severity of the part over, nothing but the length and severity of the past winter prevented a considerable overstock in the New York and New England markets, and in Boston the York and New England markets, and in Boston the stocks were so heavy, and the demand for consumption so far shortof what was anticipated, that prices felt during the winter, instead of advancing, as usual. Now, if in such a year of general prosperity as the past, nothing but an absolute refusal to purchase, and a consequent inability to continue mining, prevented a great fall in the price of coal, as was certainly the case, what can be necessary but that dealer and consumer should apply the same remedy voluntarily and early, in order to prevent continual advances in price, and the same to prevent continual advances in price. and the same humbug and excitement which we have described as exding the past year? Let every dealer and every consumer, great and small, buy during the months o May, June and July so much as is needed for present wants, and no more, and they will still have five months emaining in which to accumulate a winter stock. They will regulate prices, as they might have done last year they will have abundant time to lay in a sufficient quan tity to carry them through until the spring opens, and if they should be obliged to pay even a heavy advance in price late in the year, yet the average cost of their stock will not be near so great as it would be under a regular month-ly advance in price; and further, they will be protected from a decline in price occurring after they have accu-mulated a heavy stock, which is always disastrous to

dealers in this article.

There can be no question that sufficient coal can be mined and sent to market this year fully to supply the wants of our people. No season, not excepting the last, ever passes without two or three mouths of a decreased

demand and price; it is for dealers and consumers to say whether this dull period shall occur early, so as to check an advance in price, or late, after they shall have taken in their supplies, and when of course every decline is to their disadvantage. Frepeat, that purchasers of coal have the control and regulation of prices in their own hands, and that nothing is needed but firmness on their part and a determination not to be humburged; and moreover, that they should not be induced to buy more than they actually need for present uses, by the idea that one advance must necessarily be followed by another, but let them delaplarge purchases until it is absolutely necessary to make them, and they will find that they have hither's little suspected. There are already indications of a resolution among producers of coal to play last year's game over again if they can, but it is hoped that the good sense of the community will frustrate their designs. It is utterly absurd that an article which can be mined and carried to Philadelphis for shipment, under present rates of labor and tolls at demand and price; it is for dealers and consumers to say for shipment, under present rates of labor and tolls at a cost not exceeding on an average \$3.60 per ton, to New England, should command nearly a dollar higher, when every one knews that one-fourth of that difference will pay the producer a pro-fit sufficient to afford an exceedingly handsome return for the capital invested. The production of cost s an anomaly in the business of this country. No other article, of anything like its value in the aggregate, is produced within so small a surface, and by so small a number; and this fact, while it makes association and a good understanding among producers easy and exceed-ingly profitable, makes it also necessary that those upon whom they depend for means to carry on their opera-tions should understand and be prepared to counteract any attempts at imposition. There are no means by which this can be effected except those indicated above, and to the use of these was recommend every nurchaser. and to the use of these we recommend every purcha of the article.

There is another feature of this trade which is very re-

There is another feature of this trade which is very remarkable. Certain large incorporated mining companies are in the habit of opening their books and taking large orders for coal, to be delivered during the season at a price to be fixed by the sellers shortly before delivaries commence. Now this is doubtless a very convenient and profitable operation for the sellers, and no blame attaches to them for managing their business in their own way, but it is, after all, only another branch of the humbug before alluded to. It is perfectly astonishing that any purchaser should submit to be so whipped is to buying blindfold. It becomes a cause of still greater astonishment when it is known that a majority of these blind purchases are made by large steamboat and manufacturing concerns, managed by gentlemen who have the highest reputation in the community for shrewdness and business tact. There is one matter which, though universally understood among the coal trade, is not well and business tact. There is one matter which, though universally understood among the coal trade, is not well considered by the community generally. Coal cannot be piled in large quantities without heavy expense, and, for this and other reasons, it is necessary for producers to find a market as fast, or nearly as fast, as the article is produced, and this is one great inducement for them to secure orders for deliv ry through the season. When the price is a fair and moderate one, there is no reason why such orders should not be given; but it is perfectly plain that one month's suspension of all orders for shipment must either reduce price or stop production; the latter alternative is not very probable, when the profits latter alternative is not very probable, when the profits are so great. If consumers and dealers will throw away the advantages of their position, so be it, but we again repeat that the regulation of prices is in their own hands

| Stock | Exchange | Stock | Stock

CITY TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, May 2—6 P. M.
HIS.—30 a 40 bbls were sold, at \$5 61 a \$5 87 for
, and \$6 12 a \$6 18 for pearls. ASHES.—30 a 40 bbls were sold, at \$5.81 a \$5.87 for pots, and \$6.12 s \$6.18 for pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The market was heavy, and tended downwards The sales footed up about 6,000 a, 7,000 bbls., including common to choice State at \$9.02 a \$9.75, Western do at \$9.87 a \$10.25 Canadian at \$10 a \$10.874, and Southern (800 bbls.) at \$10.87 a, \$10.50 for common to good fancy and extra brands. Rye flour—150 bbls. seld at \$6.75 a \$7.25. Corn meal firm, at \$5.12 for New Jersey. Wheat was scarce and nominal. Corn—8ales 1,800 a 2,000 at lower rates. White in store brought \$1.09, and couthern yellow at \$1.12 a \$1.12½. Barley nominal. Rye scarce, and held at \$1.50.

COTTON.—Market continued firm, with sales of from 4,000 a 5,000 bales, part in transitu.

FREIGHTS.—Rates were slack, and shippers were disposed to wait for later foreign news. 80 tons \$t\$. Domingo logwood were engaged for Liverpool at 16s., and some 40 bales cotton at 3-16d. for compressed, and 100 packages tes at 10s. per pical. To Havre, cotton and bone were at \$40. There was nothing new to London or California.

FRUIT.—About 1,000 boxes M. R. raisins were sold at \$2.40.

FRUIT.—About 1,000 boxes M. R. raisins were sold at \$2 40. HAY.—Sales of about 800 bales were made at \$1 12. IRON —Sales of Scotch pig at \$27 50, in large lots, and \$28 a \$29 in small parcels. MOLASSES.—100 bbls. New Orleans prime were sold at

HAY.—Sales of about 500 bales were made at \$1 12.

HRY.—Sales of Scotch pig at \$27 50, in large lots, and \$28 a \$29 in sm all parcels.

MOLASSES.—100 bbls. New Orleans prime were sold at 31c.

NAVAL Stores quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Jork—Market without material change. Sales 300 a 500 bbls., including old mess at \$16 50, and new do at \$17 25 a \$17 50 and new prime at \$14 37 a \$14 50. Beef was in good request at higher rates; sales 200 a 500 bbls., including country mess at \$9 75 a \$12 50, and 60 prime 60. at \$8 20 a \$9 25. Beef hams were firm. Shoulders and hams were scarce and firmer. Lard—Sales 300 bbls., fair to prime, at 10c. a 10½c. Butter was dull at 22c. a 26c. for new Stata. Cheese was inscrive at 9a a 12c.

REAL EXTATE—By A. J. Bleecker.—House and lot 201 Thirty-fifth street, 17x108, \$5,800; do. on Forty-second street, near Third avenue, 20x28, \$4,250; two lots on Sixty-second street, near Tenth avenue, each 25x 100, \$700 euch—\$1400; one lot corner Ninth avenue and 117th street, 22x100, \$500; two do. adjuding, each 25x 100, \$500 each—\$780; one do do. 25x100, \$400; four do. on Eighty seventh street, near Twelfth avenue, each 25x 100, \$500 each—\$780; one do do. 26x100, \$400; four do. on Eighty seventh street, near Twelfth avenue, each 25x 100, \$500 each—\$780; one do do. 26x100, \$400; four do. on Eighty seventh street, near Twelfth avenue, each 25x 100, \$500 each—\$780; one do do. 25x100, \$400; four do. on Eighty seventh street, near Twelfth avenue, each 25x 100, \$500 each—\$780; one do do. 25x100, \$400; four do. on Eighty seventh street, near Twelfth avenue, each 25x 100, \$500 each—\$780; one do do. 26x100, \$400; four do. on Eighty seventh street, near Twelfth avenue, each 25x 100, \$500 each—\$780; one do do. 26x100, \$400; four do. on Eighty seventh street, near Twelfth avenue, each 25x 100, \$500 each—\$780; one do do. 26x100, \$400; four do. on Eighty seventh street, near Twelfth avenue, each 25x 100, \$500 each—\$780; one do do. 26x100, \$400; four do. one do do. 26x100, \$400; four do. one do. do. 25x100

37%c. for Ohio and State bbls.

Domestic Markets.

New Bidford Oil Market, April 30.—Sperm—The recent news of the scarcity of sperm oil in the European market, has caused a brisk demand since our last, and sales to a considerable extent have been made for export. The transactions include sales of 650 bbls. at \$1.78 per gallon; 275 do. at \$1.89; 55 do. at \$1.85, and 3,065 do. upon private terms. Holders are very firm, and the market closes with a prospect of an advance. In Westport, 1,060 bbls. have been sold at \$1.76. Whale—The demand for whale continues good, and we notice a slight advance upon previous quotations. Transactions for the week include sales of 635 bbls., part ground tier, at 67c.; 680 dc. at 67%c., and 560 do. at 68c. Also 1,110 bbls. at a price not transpired. In Fairbaven, we hear of a male of oc. at 67%c., and 560 do. at 68c. Also 1,150 bbls. at a price not transpired. In Fairbaven, we hear of a sale of 400 bbls. dark at 62c. Whalebone continues in good demand, and holders are firm at full prices. Sales to the extent of 40,000 lbs. Ochotak have been made at 40c, and 83,000 lbs. do. upon private terms; also 3,300 lbs. Arctic at 42%c. In Nantucket, we learn of sales of 15,-000 bs. Ochotak at 40%c., and in Warren, 30,000 do. do. at 40c.